A SHORT
ACCOUNT
Of such Parts of his
MAJESTY'S
HEREDITARY REVENUE
IN THE
KINGDOM
OF
IRELAND,
As are Unappropriated;
AND OF HIS
PRIVATE ESTATE therein.

The SECOND EDITION, with Additions.

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THE SECOND EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

PRIVATE ESTATE INCOME AND OF HIS

As the Law appropriated?

ENGLAND'

OF

KING

HEREDITARY REVENUE

ACCOUNT

A SHORT

ACCOUNT

OF HIS

MAJESTY's

HEREDITARY REVENUE

AND

PRIVATE ESTATE, &c.

And First of the KING's Rents.

THERE are four ſeveral Sorts of Rents in *Ireland*, reſerved and payable to the King, to wit, Crown Rents, Port Corn Rents, Compoſition Rents, and Quit Rents.

Four ſeveral ſorts of Rents payable to His Majeſty in Ireland.

The Crown Rent is an ancient Rent reſerved upon Grants made by the Crown of their Lands of Inheritance.

Crown Rents what and whence they ariſe.

And the greater Part of theſe Rents at this Day, do ariſe upon the Grants made of the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, *&c.* which formerly belonged to Monaſtries and Abbies, and other Religious and Eccleſiaſtical Houſes, which in the Reign of King *Hen.* 8th, were either diſſolved, ſuppreſſed, renounced,

Reſerved on the Grants of diſſolved Abbies and Monaſtries all which were veſted in the Crown.

relinquiſhed, or ſurrendered to his Majeſty, and which, together with the Sites, Circuits, and Precincts thereof, and all the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, were afterwards by two ſeveral Acts of Parliament, 28 *Hen.* 8. Cap. 16. and 33 *Hen.* 8. Cap. 5th. given to, veſted in, and adjudged to be in the very actual and real Seizin and Poſſeſſion of his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, for ever, in as large and ample Manner and Form as the then late Abbots, Priors, Commanders, and other Governors of the ſaid Religious Houſes had, held, and enjoyed the ſame, together with all and every the Rents, Services, and Rents Seck, and all other Services and Suits which were due, to be paid, or done to any Perſon or Perſons from or out of the Premiſſes, or any Part thereof.

Other Crown Rents.

And the Rents reſerved on all Grants from the Crown of Fairs, Markets, Ferries and Fiſheries, are called alſo Crown Rents.

Port Corn Rent what and from whence it arises.

The Port Corn Rent, was a Sort of Rent formerly paid by many of the Tenants to the ſaid Monaſtries and Abbies, by Service, or in Kind; by Port of Corn, or Marts, or by rendering of Corn, Sheep, Oxen, and other Produce of the Land, and it is called Port, from *Porto*, to carry, or *Quia ad Monaſterii portum jacebatur.*

And

And by the ſaid Act, where any late Prior, Abbot, &c. within two Years next before the Diſſolution, &c. had made any Leaſe for Life or Years, of any of the Lands, &c. belonging to their Houſes, yielding any yearly Rents in Money which were not at any Time within four Years before the ſaid two Years, ſo let, but only for Port of Corn or Marts, or for Port of Corn or Money, or Marts and Money, or Corn, Marts, and Money, to be paid and rendered for the ſame, then, in ſuch Caſe, if the Inheritance of the Reverſion, Rents, and Farms, reſerved in Money upon any ſuch Leaſe, were in the King's Poſſeſſion, or of any of his Leſſees or Grantees, for Life, or Years, ſuch Perſons, their Executors and Aſſigns, to ſurrender their Leaſes, or elſe to pay yearly to the King, during the Intereſt of their Leaſes, in the Place of their Rents reſerved in Money, ſuch Port of Corn, and Marts, or Port of Corn, or Money, or Marts and Money, and all other Profits as was uſed to be paid before for ſuch Premiſſes as aforeſaid, the Leſſees performing the ſame to be diſcharged, as well againſt the King as againſt his Leſſees, of and for the Rents reſerved in Money upon their ſaid Leaſes.

Port Corn or Marts payable to the Governors of Religious Houſes, and ſubſiſting within the Meaning of the Act. of the 33. Hen. 8. to be to the King.

And the King's Grantees having in Farm, for Life, or Years, any of the ſaid Houſes,

And to his Leſſees or Grantees.

Houſes, and the Reverſion, Rents, and Farms, reſerved in Money upon Leaſes, made as aforeſaid, ſhall receive yearly the ſaid Port of Corn, and Marts, in Recompence of the Money reſerved in Rents, for the better maintenance of Hoſpitality and good Houſekeeping, in and upon the ſaid Houſes.

The Port Corn Rents given by the Crown to ſeveral State Officers.

And theſe Port Corn Rents, were given by the Crown to ſeveral of the State Officers, for the Time being, in Augmentation of their Salaries, and were ſaved and confirmed to them by the Act of Settlement.

The Rents on Grants in purſuance of the Commiſſions of Grace called Crown Rents.

The Rents compounded for, on the Commiſſions of Grace, for the Remedy of defective Titles, and reſerved on the Grants in purſuance thereof, are alſo generally called Crown Rents, and are entered as ſuch in the King's Rent Rolls. *Sed. vide Poſt.*

Crown Rents 14800l. a Year.

And the yearly Amount of the ſaid Crown Rents, excluſive of the ſaid Port Corn, is about 14,800 l. a Year.

Compoſition Rents, what,

The Compoſition Rents, are certain Rents reſerved to the Crown, upon a Compoſition made in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, between her Majeſty and the Lords and Chieftains of *Conaught*, in lieu of Ceſſes, Impreſs and Quarteridge of Soldiers.

And when they roſe.

And the Original of theſe Compoſition Rents, was in this Manner: Several Lands,

Lands in the Province of *Conaught* and *Munſter*, and other Countries in this Kingdom, formerly held by *Iriſh* Cuſtom, and not by Tenure, according to *Engliſh* Laws, were charged with heavy Ceſſes and Taxes, and ſubject to the Depredations of Men of War, wherefore, at the firſt quietting and ſettling thoſe Parts under the *Engliſh* Government, the Lords and Chieftains of the ſaid Provinces and Countries, petitioned her Majeſty, by her then Lord Deputy, to accept of them the Surrender of all their Lordſhips, Manors, Lands, Tenements, and other their Poſſeſſions. To the End it might pleaſe her Highneſs, after the ſaid Surrender ſo made, to Grant to them the ſame their Lands and Poſſeſſions; to hold of her Highneſs, her Heirs and Succeſſors, by ſuch Tenures, Rents, Services, and Attendance, as ſhould be thought meet and convenient, reſpecting the Quantity and Quality of the ſaid Lands, the Place where it ſhould lie, and the Perſon that ſhould receive the ſame.

Petition of the Lords and Chieftains of Conaught &c. to Qu. Eliz. to Surrender their Lands, and take them back on certain Rents.

And accordingly an Act of Parliament was made, in the 12th Year of the Reign of her ſaid Majeſty Queen *Elizabeth*, by which it was enacted, That Patents ſhould be made out to ſuch Perſons, as ſhould ſurrender to the Crown their Lands, ſo held by *Iriſh* Cuſtom, to be holden of her Majeſty, her Heirs and Succeſſors,

Act to enable the Crown to make Grants of the Lands.

Succeſſors, for ſuch Eſtate, and by ſuch Tenure, Rents, and Services, as ſhould be expreſſed and reſerved in the ſaid Letters Patents.

Commiſſion to make Compoſition.

And afterwards in the 27th Year of the ſaid Reign, a Commiſſion iſſued giving Authority to Sir *Richard Bingham*, then Governor of *Connaught*, and Twenty-one other Commiſſioners, to make a Compoſition between the Queen and the Subject, and between the Lords and their Tenants of that Country, and of *Thomond*, for a Rent certain to be paid out of every Quarter of Land therein, in Lieu of all Manner of incertain Ceſſes, Cuttings, and other Exactions accuſtomed to be born to the Queen and her Predeceſſors for the martial Government thereof; and further the Commiſſion impowered them to do all Things as to their Diſcretion ſhould ſeem beſt, as well in the ſaid Compoſition, as in the Diviſions of Baronies into Manors, and to deviſe all other Things that ſhould tend to the general Good and and Quiet of the Country, and the good Subjects of the ſame.

Indentures of Compoſition.

And accordingly Indentures were entered into on the 2d of *September* following, whereby it appears, 1ſt. That the Lord Deputy *Perrot*, did Covenant on behalf of the Queen, that the Chieftains,

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants and every of them, and their Aſſigns, ſhould from the Date of the ſaid Indenture be exonerated for ever from all Ceſſes, Exactions, Cuttings, Impoſitions, Purveying, Catings, finding or bearing of Soldiers, and from all other Burthens, other than the Rent, Reſervations, and Charges in the Indentures ſpecified, and to be enacted in Parliament. In Conſideration whereof the ſaid Chieftains, Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants did Grant to the ſaid Lord Deputy and his Heirs, to the Uſe of the Queen her Heirs and Succeſſors, a yearly Rent Charge of Ten Shillings *Sterling* out of every Quarter of Land within that Province. 2nd. They agreed not only to Anſwer for ever to all Hoſtings, Roads, and Journies within *Connaught*, at ſuch Time they ſhould have Notice from the Government 50 able well armed Footmen upon their own Charges, beſides the Rent aforeſaid; and to all general Hoſtings proclaimed within the Realm, 20 well armed Footmen furniſhed with Carriages and Victuals at their own Coſts during the Time of the ſaid general Hoſting, if the Government required it. 3d. That the Stiles and Titles of Captainſhips and Taniotſhips, and all other *Iriſh* Juriſdictions, together with all Elections and Cuſtomary Diviſions of Lands ſhould be aboliſhed, and

See Stat 11 Ch. 7. —

and the Lands and Inheritance ſhould lineally deſcend according to the Courſe of Common Law. 4th. That the Chieftains, Gentlemen, and Inhabitants, ſhould by Letters Patents have diverſe Lands in the Indentures ſpecified free from the Compoſition, to be held by common Knight Service, and all Goods and Chattles of Felons, and other Caſualties and Amerciaments.

Errors in the Indentures of Compoſition.

But it being afterwards found, that there were various Errors and Defects in the ſaid Indentures of Compoſition, and many erroneous Proceedings in the Execution thereof; therefore, in order to rectify the ſame, and to remove all Doubts concerning the aforeſaid Compoſition, and to remedy all Defects which might be in the ſeveral Titles which were derived under the ſaid Compoſition, and all other defective Titles, ſeveral Commiſſions of Grace were granted, one in the 15th Year of the Reign of King *James* the 1ſt, and ſeveral in the Reign of King *Charles* the 2d, for the Remedy of all ſuch defective Titles, and Grants were made in purſance thereof, upon certain Compoſitions and Fines, and Rents reſerved thereon, which Rents (as has been before ſaid) have ſince paſſed under the Denomination of Crown Rents.

Commiſſions of Grace.

Statutes to confirm the Grants in purſuance thereof.

And by a Statute made in *Ireland*, in the 10th of *Charles* the 1ſt, Seſſ. 1ſt. Ch. 3d.

3d. All the Grants of Eſtates in *Ireland* where Doubts have ariſen about the Validity of the Title thereto are confirmed to all Perſons and Bodies Politick, *&c.*

And by a Statute made the 10th of *Char.* I. Seſſion 2. Ch. 4. All Grantees by Letters Patents of any Lands, Tythes, Reverſions, *&c.* which did belong to Religious Houſes, *&c.* or otherwiſe came to the King's Hands, are to have like Remedy againſt Leſſees as the Leſſor might, *et e contra,* Ibidem.

And by the Statute 10 *Charles* I. Seſſion 3. Ch. 2. All Grants by Letters Patents from the King ſhall enure by Way of Grant, Confirmation, or other Aſſurance of all his Right, *&c.* as in ſuch Patents ſhall be granted as ſhall be moſt beneficial for the Grantee. Ibidem.

And by the ſaid Statute Patents granted for Remedy of defective Titles to be as good as if confirmed by Parliament. Ibidem.

And by the Statute 15 *Char.* I. Ch. 6. All Letters Patents paſſed by Virtue of any Commiſſion of Ibidem.

Grace are confirmed againſt the King.

The King adjudged, ſeized of an Eſtate of Inheritance.

And by the ſaid laſt mentioned Statute, the King is adjudged, ſeized of an Eſtate of Inheritance of ſeveral Countries and Plantation Lands in *Ireland*, and the Patents granted of them confirmed.

Compoſition Rents, 1000 l. a Year.

And the Amount of theſe Compoſition Rents, is about 1000 *l.* a Year.

Quit-Rents, what, and when, and how induced.

Quit-Rent; is a Rent which aroſe, and was induced in this Kingdom, after the Rebellion in 1641, by the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, and it is an Acreable Rent, according to the *Engliſh* Statute Meaſure, reſerved upon all the Eſtates in *Ireland*, which were forfeited by that Rebellion, and granted by the Crown to Adventures, Soldiers, and Debentures, and on Lands which were then ſeized, and afterwards reſtored to Innocent Papiſts; or on Lands granted to them as Repriſals, or to Tranſplanters.

And

And Note, that all the Eſtates that were forfeited upon the aforeſaid Rebellion, in 1641, were veſted in the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, and all the Lands granted, or in any Manner diſpoſed of, in Purſuance of the ſaid Act, are to be held of the Crown in Free and Common Soccage Tenure. See the ſaid Acts.

The Forfeitures in 1641, veſted in the Crown.

And the yearly Amount of theſe Quit-Rents is about 5084 l. 1 *l.* a Year.

Quit-Rents 5084 l. 1 a Year.

And by the Conſtitution and Law of the Land, the Eſtates of all attainted Perſons are forfeited to the Crown, and are ſo abſolutely veſted in them, that they may diſpoſe thereof as they ſhall think proper, unleſs controlled therein by Act of Parliament; and accordingly, the Lands ſo forfeited on the ſaid Rebellion in 1641, were granted and diſpoſed of purſuant to the ſaid Acts, and many Grants were alſo made of the ſaid Quit-Rents, and Remittals thereof granted to ſeveral Perſons by their late Majeſties, King *Charles* the Second, and King *William* the Third.

All forfeited Eſtates belong to the Crown.

But by a * Statute made the 11th and 12th of *William* the 3d. Seſſ. 2d. Ch. 2d. *Eng.* "All the Quit-Rents, "Crown-Rents, and Chiefries, belonging to the Crown of *Ireland*, on the "13th Day of *February* 1688, ſhall "for ever thereafter remain, and be for

Quit, &c. Rents, to be for the ſupport of the Government.

* Note, this is an *Engliſh* Act.

" the Support and Maintenance of the " Government of the Kingdom of *Ire-* " *land*, and are declared to be unalien- " able; and all Grants, Charges, and " Incumbrances, ſince the ſaid 13th Day " of *February*, made or at any Time " hereafter to be made of the ſame, " or any Part thereof, wherewith, or " whereby to Affect, Charge, and In- " cumber the ſame, or any Part thereof, " with any Annuity, Penſion, Rent, Sum, " or Sums of Money, Charge, or Incum- " brance whatſoever, ſhall be, and are " thereby enacted and declared to be " Null and Void, to all Intents and Pur- " poſes whatſoever."

Note, here is no Notice taken in this Clauſe of the Compoſition Rents, unleſs they be included under the Term Chiefries.

Hearth-money Revenue, and from whence it ariſes.

Secondly, The Hearth-money is another Branch of his Majeſty's Revenue of *Ireland*, ariſing from an annual Payment of Two Shillings yearly, for every Fire-Hearth, or other Place for Firing and Stoves within the ſaid Kingdom, and the groſs Amount of this Revenue, for the Year 1752, was 52723 *l.* or thereabouts.

Hearth-money for 1752. 52723 *l.*

Why granted to His Majeſty.

And this Duty was granted to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, by Stat. 14 and 15 *Char.* II. Ch. 17. in lieu of,

and to the Intent and Purpoſe, that his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors might receive a full and ample Recompence, and Satisfaction for the Profits of the Conrt of Wards and Liveries, and Tenures in Capite, and it is ſo expreſly mentioned in the ſaid Act.

The Profits of Tenures in Capite, and of the Court of Wards and Liveries, the Hereditary Eſtate of the Crown.

Now the Profits which aroſe from theſe Courts were exceeding great, and did belong to the Kings of *England*, in Right of the Crown, and were conſidered as their own private Eſtate, and the Hereditary Revenue of the Crown; and as a Confirmation thereof, the Profits of theſe Courts and Tenures, and the ſeveral Offices belonging thereto, were granted by the Crown, *ad Libitum*, as appears by the ſaid Statute, 14 and 15 *Char.* II. Ch. 17. And alſo by another Statute in the ſame Year, Ch. 19. by which the ſaid Court and Tenures are taken away.

Doubts lately ariſen concerning the King's Right to this Duty of Hearth-money.

If this be ſo, how then can it be inſiſted, (as it has been of late) that his Majeſty is to have no Power whatſoever over the Income of this Revenue, nor even his Conſent to be had in the Diſpoſal of it. Let them but conſider on what Account this Duty was granted. Does it not appear from the Preamble of the Act, that it was given in lieu of what was abſolutely the undoubted Hereditary Revenue and private Eſtate of the Crown? But it is ſaid, that there is a Recital in the ſaid

Act.

Act, by which this Revenue is appropriated, which Recital is in theſe Words, " For as much, as nothing " conduceth more to the Peace and " Proſperity of a Kingdom, and the " Protection of every ſingle Perſon there- " in than that the Publick Revenue may " be in ſome Meaſure proportioned to " the Publick Charges and Expence." And by the Purview of the ſaid Act, " The Revenue ariſing by the ſaid Act, " is to be paid and anſwered into the " *Exchequer*, and ſhall not either before " or after it be ſo paid into the *Exche-* " *quer*, be charged or chargeabe with " any Gift, Grant, or Penſion whatſo- " ever,"

As alſo to the Quit and Crown Rents.

They alſo inſiſt, that the ſaid Crown Rents, Compoſition Rents, and Quit-Rents, are not the Hereditary Eſtate of the Crown, or that they are alſo appropriated by the aforeſaid Statute 11 and 12th *William* 3d. Seſſ. 2. Ch. 2.

The Parliament declaring a Revenue to be for the Uſes of Government in general, not an Appropriation.

But neither the ſaid Recital in the ſaid Statute 14th and 15th, *Char.* 2d, nor the ſaid Clauſe in the ſaid Statute, by which the Revenue ariſing by the ſaid Act, is to to be paid into the *Exchequer*, and not to be charged with any Grant or Penſion, can by Law be conſtrued to be an Appropriation of this Duty, nor can the ſaid Clauſe in the ſaid Statute 11th and 12th

William

William 3d. by which the ſaid Quit, *&c.* Rents are declared to be for the Support and Maintenance of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and unalienable, be conſtrued as an Appropriation of theſe Rents: For Appropriation in ſuch Caſes, in its legal, ſtrict, and proper Senſe, ſignifies the Allotting or determining of ſome certain Revenue, or Duty, to ſome particular certain Uſe or Purpoſe, for as to the "Uſes "of Government in General," they are various, and it often ſo happens, that many of them are not from Policy, or Prudence to be divulged, but for the Benefit and Advantage of the Publick, and of Government, ought to be kept ſecret and concealed. And where no ſuch particular Appropriation is made of any Duties, or Revenue, the King is conſidered as a Royal Honourable Truſtee, and has the Diſpoſal thereof for the Uſes of Government in General, according to his own Diſcretion, and accordingly we find it laid down in the 4th Book of *Cooke*'s Inſtitutes of the Law, pa. 44. as follows. "In the Reign of *Hen.* 8th, "on the King's Behalf, the Members of "both Houſes were informed in Parlia- "ment, that no King nor Kingdom was "ſafe, but where the King had three "Abilities. 1ſt. To live of his own, "and be able to defend his Kingdom "upon

The King to have three Abilities.

" upon any ſudden Invaſion or Inſurrec-
" tion. 2*dly*. To aid his Confederates,
" otherwiſe they would never aſſiſt him.
" 3*dly*, To reward his well-deſerving
" Servants."

Caſual Revenue, what.

3dly, Another ancient Branch of the King's Revenue, is the Caſual Revenue.

And it is ſo called, becauſe it ariſes from Caſualties, and chiefly from Fines and Amerciaments, which in their Nature, are accidental and uncertain; ſo that they cannot be reduced to any certain Charge or Account.

From whence it aroſe.

And this Branch of his Majeſty's Revenue aroſe, and was collected from the ſeveral following Particulars, *to wit*, 1*ſt*, Eſcheats and Forfeited Eſtates. 2*dly*, Cuſtodiam Rents. 3*dly*, Fines and Profers, Waifs, Eſtrays, and Felons Goods. 4*thly*, Forfeited Recognizances and Bonds, Fines of the *Four-Courts*, at Aſſizes and Seſſions, and Commiſſions of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, and Fines before the Clerk of the Market. 5*thly*, Prize Ships and Goods. 6*thly*, Ballances of Accounts of Farmers, and other Officers accountable in the *Exchequer*, and Ballances of Accounts of Money impreſted. 7*thly*, Profits of Silver Mines. 8*thly*, Sequeſtrations of Biſhopricks, and other Eccleſiaſtical Promotions, and Profits of Sees during Vacancy. 9*thly*, Treaſure and Trove.

10*thly*,

10*thly*, a Moiety of a Moiety of the Profits of Faculties.

It has not as yet been diſputed or doubted, but that this Branch of his Majeſty's Revenue, is abſolutely in his own Diſpoſal; and it is ſaid, that it amounts, *Communibus Annis*, to One thouſand Five hundred Pounds a Year, or thereabouts. Caſual Revenue 1500l. a Year.

The firſt Fruits and twentieth Parts were alſo a Part of this Revenue. But theſe were granted by her Majeſty Queen *Anne*, by Letters-Patent, dated the 7*th* of *February*, in the 10th Year of her Reign, to the then Arch-Biſhop of *Armagh* and his Succeſſors, Arch-Biſhops of *Armagh* to certain Uſes, which Grant was afterwards confirmed by Statute 2*d Geo.* 1*ſt. Chap.* 15. and they diſcharged of the King's Right.

Now, the total Amount of theſe ſeveral Revenues, is at preſent about 120,864 *l.* a Year, and they have all along been applied, together with the appropriated Revenues in defraying the publick Charges and Expences of the State and Government, and to pay the National Debt: If then it be true, that the Revenues which I have here ſet forth, or any of them, are really and abſolutely the Hereditary Revenue or private Eſtate of the Crown, (and I believe it cannot be diſputed or doubted, unleſs there be Men Total Amount, 120,864l. a Year.

who would diſpute or doubt that it is Day-light when the Sun ſhined) ſhall it not be conſidered as an Act of Bounty, and of the greateſt Grace and Favour, that the Crown hath ſo long ſuffered them to be applied to the Uſe and Benefit of the Kingdom, and in Eaſe of the Subjects?

Before I conclude, I will aſk but one plain Queſtion; if I am in Partnerſhip with ſeveral others, will any Man ſay, they have a Right, without my Conſent, to diſpoſe of, or give away any Part of the common aggregate Fund, as they ſhall think proper?

I would alſo recommend it to my Fellow-Subjects, moſt carefully to conſider, if ſeveral Eſtates in this Kingdom be not, at this Day, held under antient Grants from the Crown? And, if ſeveral of theſe Grants were not of Lands formerly belonging to diſſolved Abbies and Monaſteries, and ſeveral of them forfeited Lands? And alſo, if ſeveral Grants were not heretofore made of the Quit-rents? And, if ſeveral Quit-rents, and Arrears of Quit-rents, and other Rents, have not been remitted by the Crown, at different Times, to ſeveral Perſons? And then I would have it further conſidered, whether any of the Perſons who have either broached, or have abetted, that new-fangled Doctrine,

trine, that the Crown had no abſolute Property in thoſe Lands or Rents which they had ſo granted or remitted; but that, on the contrary, they belonged to the Publick, do now enjoy the Benefit of any of the Grants thereof, either as the Deſcendants of, or as deriving under, any of the ſeveral Perſons to whom thoſe Grants were made; and what might be the Conſequence to them, in caſe this Doctrine was true?

The Force of Eloquence may make Things appear to weak Minds what they are not; and it is an eaſy Matter to alarm the People, and to fill their Minds with Jealouſies and Fears; but I hope, that in a Matter of ſuch Importance, and of ſuch great Conſequence as the preſent Queſtion is on every Hand allowed to be, that every Man will make it his Buſineſs to inform himſelf moſt fully of the Nature of it, and of his Majeſty's Rights, and will coolly and diſpaſſionately conſider them in all their Lights, before he ventures to determine; as, I am moſt certain, that his Majeſty's faithful Subjects of *Ireland* would be as unwilling, in any Sort, to attempt to take away, or even to leſſen, any of his juſt Prerogatives, or Rights, as his Majeſty has ever ſhewn himſelf moſt cautious of infringing theirs; and I am convinced, that it would be the

greateſt

greateſt real Concern that any of them could meet with, who, either from not fully underſtanding the Queſtion, or by being miſled by others, ſhould unfortunately happen to make a wrong Judgement in a Matter of ſuch prodigious Conſequence; and therefore, that every Man may make the beſt Uſe he can on this Occaſion, of the Reaſon God has bleſſed him with, and act according to the Right and Juſtice of the Caſe, is the ſincere Wiſh of him who owes the greateſt Reverence, Fidelity, and Duty, to the beſt of Kings; and, at the ſame Time, is an extream Well-wiſher to my Fellow-Subjects, the faithful People of *Ireland*.

FINIS.

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